

MURDER STIRS PARIS

People Puzzled Over Outbreak of Juvenile Crime.

MODERN EDUCATION BLAMED

Sensational Reports of Crime in the Press Also Held Responsible—Two Boys Hold Up Bank Messenger, Kill Him, and Then Squander Money—Trouble Ahead.

Paris, Oct. 15.—Paris has been startled by a murder so carefully premeditated and carried out by two youths of sixteen and seventeen that, following as it does on a recent murder in Paris committed by a boy of fourteen, many people are asking whether there is not some cause for the outbreak of juvenile criminality.

Some blame modern educational methods, some the want of religious training since the separation of church and state, and others the sensational reports of murders in the press, the spread of "Nick Carter" literature, or the frequency of divorce among poor people, which destroys the home.

In the latest example of juvenile criminality Paul Demarest, aged sixteen, drew a bill on his friends, George Tissier, aged seventeen, on September 15, payable on September 20, and requested a bank to collect it.

BOYS KEEP TAB.

Three weeks before they had drawn a similar bill in order to study the method of collection and found that the bank sent a messenger to the apartment to collect the money due. They did not attack the messenger on this first occasion, because they preferred to wait until the end of the month, when they counted on the messenger having more money on him.

About 11 o'clock Friday morning a bank messenger came to the room occupied by Tissier's mother to collect the second bill. The two boys were there alone. They fell on the man, one with a knife, the other with a hammer, murdered him, and secured \$200 which he had in his wallet. Then they squandered the money, and when arrested on Sunday morning only \$20.40 remained in their possession.

After their arrest they made a complete confession. They imagined that as they are under eighteen the worst that the law can do to them was to keep them in a house of correction until they were twenty-one. In this supposition they are mistaken.

GIANT LOOSE IN BERLIN.

Plain Clothes Man Distinguishes Himself During Strike.

Berlin, Oct. 15.—One of the humorous incidents of the recent strike riots in Berlin happened among the police force itself. For two nights, when the rioting was at its worst, a stalwart plain-clothes officer distinguished himself above all his fellows by his daring, strength, and ferocity.

Woe to the rioter on whom his glance fell. A broken head from the giant's club was the least to be expected. He raged through the streets like Samson among the Philistines, and was at once the envy and admiration of his uniformed and plain-clothes colleagues.

On the third night of the riots a sudden and surprising change came over the Hooligan slayer. He displayed all his former strength and ferocity; but they were now directed to another address, for instead of the rioters he fell upon the police. Two constables had been overthrown and knocked senseless before he could be mastered and dragged off to the nearest station.

There it turned out that the supposed plain-clothes detective was a juvenile who had escaped from Berlin's chief criminal asylum. He thought it a fine practical joke to break as many heads as he could before returning to his padded cell.

HEALTH OF BRIDES.

Vexed Question Now Figures in Politics of Switzerland.

London, Oct. 15.—That vexed question of state medical certificates of the health of brides is now in the region of practical politics. In all probability Swiss brides will in future be required to present a certificate of health to their bridegrooms, so that if any man marries a girl whose health is not good he will have himself to blame.

Next year, if the rich and influential body called the Swiss Society of Public Utility for Women, which has been working in Switzerland during the last few years, has its way, all young women, wed or unwed, will be physically examined, as are their brothers who enter the Swiss army.

According to its report for 1910, the society has launched this daring scheme, which is said to be receiving warm support.

"We feel ourselves responsible for the health, the homes, and the characters of our people," the report says, in dealing with the suggested measure. It further urges every young woman to undergo the ordeal for the sake of herself, her husband, and Switzerland.

ANCIENT GROTTA UNEARTHED.

Archaeologists of Paris Make Interesting Discovery.

Paris, Oct. 15.—Two interesting archaeological discoveries have been recorded in France this week. At the Villeneuve in the Marne department a neolithic grotto, dug out by men of the stone age, has been brought to light after patient research. This cave is double, a rectangular grotto preceding a circular one.

In the circular grotto niches and benches had been cut out of the solid chalk. Several skeletons lay on the floor of the circular cave, and the walls are decorated with drawings made with coal. One of these drawings consists of rough perpendicular strokes cut through the middle and at the bottom by a transverse bar. Another drawing is a very correct representation of a shovel with a short handle.

The same designs are repeated on the wall of the entrance grotto, but are not nearly so well preserved. Whether these drawings were intended in some way to insure the repose of the dead or whether they are the particular marks of a tribe of prehistoric man is not known.

Last year a skeleton of what is known as the Moesian epoch was discovered in Dardania, which bore the characteristics of the race some remains of which had previously been discovered at Neanderthal. A second skeleton has now been discovered less than a yard away from the previous one in a good state of preservation.

OLD MAPS PRESERVED.

Historical Document Shows the Americans in 1584.

Paris, Oct. 15.—The curator of the national library in Paris has added to the priceless collection of historical documents the library possesses a map dated 1584 showing North and South America as a French colony.

This map is contemporaneous with a plan drawn up by Catharine de Medici for the conquest of the two Americas, which she began to put into execution. Two viceroys were appointed by the Queen. Troilus de Mesgones, one of her favorites, was to recapture North America, abandoned since the days of Jacques Cartier, and Strozzi was appointed lieutenant general, with the duty of capturing Brazil.

Strozzi started with a fleet of seventy-five vessels, but was defeated in a battle off the Azores, and Troilus de Mesgones was wrecked before reaching his viceroyalty.

AMERICANS UNCONVENTIONAL

Got on Royal Dignity of Prince Henry—Youngster Great Admirer of Things Yankee, Especially Gibson Girls—Would Like a Trip from San Francisco to the Atlantic.

London, Oct. 15.—According to a Berlin dispatch, it seems that had it not been for Prince Henry of Prussia the German crown prince would have returned from his trip to the far East by way of the United States. The crown prince, it is declared, is a great admirer of things American, especially Gibson girls, and has made no secret that one of his life ambitions was to visit the United States. He had it thoroughly arranged in his own mind that he would leave the far East by a Pacific Mail steamer, disembark at San Francisco, and travel across the States, with many halts en route.

But Prince Henry on hearing of his nephew's intention speedily took steps to change his mind. The sender of the dispatch asserts that he learned from an "unimpeachable" quarter that in consequence of what his uncle had to say the crown prince was deterred from visiting the States "by fears of undignified affronts to royal dignity."

It is asserted that Prince Henry has given two versions of the treatment he received during his two months' stay in the United States in 1902.

Officially he declared that he had the time of his life, but in the privacy of his favorite mess at Kiel he told a different story. It was to the effect that a royal prince who visited the United States must be prepared to suffer hourly experiences well meant, but of so unconventional a character that no son of the blood royal ought ever unnecessarily to invite them.

Prince Henry's American experience, it is added, were sufficient to banish all thoughts of a sojourn in the United States from the mind of the crown prince, so he is coming home by way of the Trans-Siberian Railway.

KAISER IS VERSATILE.

German Emperor Prides Himself on Being an Architect.

Berlin, Oct. 15.—The German Emperor is fond of giving examples of his versatility, not always with happy results. Among other things he prides himself on being an architect. His high opinion of his abilities in this respect, however, is not shared by all his subjects.

On more than one occasion the Kaiser has meddled in architectural matters with unfortunate results, and now the Berlin press is mildly satirical at his expense over his "improvement" of the new bridge recently opened over the Rhine at Cologne. The bridge is decorated with an equestrian statue of the Kaiser himself, the first that has been erected. The architect intended the towers to be of equal height, but the Kaiser went over the designs and insisted that the two down stream towers should be higher than those facing up stream. This expensive alteration was duly carried out, but the effect is so unfortunate that the experts as well as the ordinary public, and even the minister of communications, agree that the plan must again be altered and the two high towers reduced to the level of the others.

DANGER IN GOLD LOVE.

Frederick Townsend Martin Warns the Scottish Highlanders.

London, Oct. 15.—Frederick Townsend Martin, of New York, has been telling of the dangers of the love of gold in an address delivered to a large gathering of Scottish Highlanders at Glen Trochuart, in Inverness-shire. What these simple Highlanders had done to bring this sermon down upon their heads is not stated. It may be that in them the national characteristic of thrift had made itself more than unusually manifest, and that Mr. Martin felt it his duty to deliver a word of timely warning.

He had, he said, been associating for many years with people who had inherited or made colossal fortunes, and he had the courage to say that the happiest people in the world were those who made their living by the sweat of their brow. People who made colossal fortunes were often crushed with their responsibilities, and as their wealth increased they were assailed by the terrible demon of suspicion.

Mr. Martin then told of a living parallel to the famous miser in "Les Cloches de Corneville." At a function in London, he said, he met a brilliant woman, wealthy beyond all human need and occupying a powerful place in the political world. She was the companion of princes. While he was talking to her, she said:

"Oh, Mr. Martin, you are an American. A wall street man; you can help me to get some of your American gold."

He was astounded, and replied: "Why, my dear lady, surely you have gold enough. If I am not mistaken, you rank among the wealthiest women of the nation. You have special standing, and are famous throughout England. Of what possible use can more gold be to you?"

With quivering lips and blaring eyes, she answered: "Ah, Mr. Martin, you do not know me. I am almost ashamed to tell the truth. I dream night and day of gold. I want to have a room in my house filled with gold, where I could in the night time bury myself in yellow sovereigns and hear the jingling of the music of the thing I love best."

HERE IN AMERICA TO SEE THE SIGHTS.



YUKIO OZAKI, MAYOR OF TOKYO, AND WIFE.

GERMAN FLYER GOES UP 9,121 FEET

Red Pearls of Blood Form on Lips at High Point.

Berlin, Oct. 15.—Henri Wuytsman, the twenty-year-old Dutchman who has captured the height record for aeroplaning, obtained his pilot's license only on August 15. He used a Henry Farman biplane, military type, and might have exceeded the height he attained, 9,121 feet, had not his supply of gasoline become exhausted.

He took one hour and three-quarters to ascend, and twelve minutes only to plane down. His registering barometer showed that the successive 500 stages of meters (540 feet of the ascent took seven, ten, fourteen, fifteen, and thirty minutes, and the last 500 feet thirty minutes. In coming down he descended the first 700 meters (2,296 feet) in two minutes, then 1,500 meters (4,592 feet) in six minutes, leaving four minutes for the last 600 meters (1,828 feet).

He says: "After my barometer showed me I had passed the 8,000 feet mark the cold got keener and keener. I felt the blood ooze from my nails into my fur gloves and red pearls of blood formed on my lips. I could taste their slight warmth with my frozen mouth."

"What a marvelous spectacle I had! What extraordinary and superb sensations! All alone, hundreds of yards above the clouds and 4,592 feet above the ground, I had passed the 8,000 feet mark. The record is mine! But it is not enough! I long to continue my dream! Alas! the motor stops abruptly and I have to plane down without engine. It was all over and I had secured the record of the world. Then came the delight of having my gloves pulled off, my boots replaced by warm slippers, or rolling myself in a blanket and drinking a cup of tea."

ETON COLLEGE OPENS.

London School Numbers Many of Nobility Among Students.

London, Oct. 15.—Eton College, the favorite public school for the sons of English families of rank and wealth, has more than the usual number of titled pupils for the term which has just commenced. In addition to two princes, George of Teck and a son of the King of Siam, sixteen peers or heirs to peerages figure on the school list, including three sons of dukes, one of a marquis, and eleven sons of earls.

These boys are either owners of or heirs to fifty-three titles of peerage, ranging from baron to duke, and if they live they will own about 60,000 acres, with forty-two castles and manors in England, Scotland, and Ireland. Two of them alone, the Marquises of Harrington and Titchfield, are heirs to a dozen titles and 20,000 acres of land. Three of these titled schoolboys are already in the enjoyment of earldoms.

BERLIN IN ALARM.

People Protest Against Sale of Historic Tempelhof Field.

Berlin, Oct. 15.—Berliners are protesting against the sale of the historic Tempelhof Field, the scene of many brilliant army parades. When the Tempelhof Field was bought by the army council ninety years ago from peasant landowners for \$20,000 it was miles away from the center of the city, but now through the extraordinary growth of Berlin it has become encircled by houses and factories and is of no great use for the purpose for which it was bought.

The military authorities have made what will rank among the most amazing business bargains ever transacted by selling the field for \$24,000,000 to the commune of Tempelhof, a small district southward of Berlin. Now the inhabitants of Berlin have suddenly awoke to the fact that the field ought to have been bought by Berlin itself, otherwise their progress will be blocked in this direction. They blame the city fathers, they blame the military officials, and they cast ridicule upon the inhabitants of Tempelhof for daring to pay a price which Berlin would not agree to pay.

In future the parades will take place on the great exercise plain of Doberitz, which the magnificent project of the German Emperor, the Herer Strasse, the greatest military road in the world, will link up with Berlin when it is finally completed.

PICTURES BATTLE IN JUNGLE WILDS

Fight Between Leopard and Baboons Told by Hunter.

London, Oct. 15.—A vivid pen picture of a fight between a leopard and a troop of baboons is given in a German paper by R. Ritter, a sportsman and explorer in German West Africa. Leopards have a particular liking for baboon flesh, which is often used as bait to trap them.

"One afternoon," the hunter relates, "I was resting on the shady side of a big rock which formed the bank of a small stream. On the opposite side a troop of baboons came down chattering toward the water, a large male going cautiously in front, glancing and scenting around for danger. I remained immobile."

"A deep grunt assured the herd that all was well, and down the steep slope they came, last of all a female with two young, which the mother tenderly helped over the rough places. Suddenly a big leopard shot out from behind a boulder and with one blow of his paw grabbed one of the young."

"The mother, with a roar of fury, threw herself upon the big cat. The others halted, and with one accord clambered back to her assistance. The leopard had just settled the female and was about to make off with his prey when he found himself surrounded by the whole herd, which closed in upon him."

"He gave as good as he got, and the two big baboons rolled down the slope, apparently done for, but numbers told. It was a horribly fascinating sight, and I never regretted more having no camera with me than I did then."

CHAMPAGNE IS FILLING.

Not the Beverage, but Distinct Whence It Comes.

Paris, Oct. 15.—A writer in the Temps draws a melancholy picture of the grape harvesting in the Champagne districts. "The sight presented by the Champagne vineyards, so animated and joyous in the times of abundant harvests, is one of desolating sadness this year," he says. "Instead of long lines of workers gathering the thick clusters, a few wine growers only can be seen weighed down by implacable fate."

"And yet the grapes are being gathered. If these miserable berries half devoured by insects, half withered by mildew can be called grapes. They are thrown into casks and borne to the furnace, where they are burned that the eggs of the insects, the germs of the parasites may be destroyed, and not endanger the next season's crop."

"Champagne at this time of the year is always crowded with workers from Alsace and Belgium who come for the grape gathering. This year the district is deserted. In the villages the misery is appalling."

"For four years vine growers have had to fight to preserve their vines, and in those four years they have only gathered the value of one good harvest. Many are irretrievably ruined."

JAPAN MOST MERCIFUL; OXEN LIVE WITH PEOPLE

Japan leads all other countries for kindness to animals. Masajiro Honda, delegate to the International Humane Conference proved it yesterday when he told how oxen live as members of the family in the rural districts, and how their heads are banded up or their feet soaked in hot water when they get sick. Mr. Honda was a star of the platform attitude toward animals. He made it clear that dogs never drag carts through the streets of Japanese villages, and never have to dodge bricks.

Largely Due to Buddhism. "Farmers, as a rule, keep only one or two oxen," said Mr. Honda. "And the animal lives under the same roof with its owner. If it is heard to cough or sneeze or show any signs of illness it is quickly cared for. Dogs and cats are allowed to bark in the sun in the middle of the streets without molestation on the part of drivers, pedestrians, or children. 'Buddhism instilled in our minds the significance of taking life in any form. Confucianism also has taught us this, and we extend our benevolence even to plant creation. One of our classical poets expressed the idea of offering flowers as they stand in the field to Buddha, holding that the hands are wicked that cut them.'"

No Need of Penalties. "In Japan we call our humane society the society of protection, rather than prevention, as the word cruelty was undesirable and unpleasant. As yet we do not feel the need of penalizing, because there are no people to punish. Our methods are essentially educational. A certain friend of animals in Tokyo, has organized a children's Band of Mercy, and lectures on humane subjects from his stock."

HORSEFLESH AS FOOD

Dearth of Meat in Europe Revives the Controversy.

DR. PASCAL CALLS IT GOOD

Holds Prejudice Has Had to Give Way to Poverty—Often Made Into Sausages—Tuberculosis Rare in a Horse—Well-Trained Horses Are Cheap—Donkey Meat Also Good.

London, Oct. 15.—The dearth of meat in nearly all European countries has revived the controversy about horseflesh which with black bread is still alleged by free traders to be the staple food of the working classes in protected countries. In the Paris Journal Dr. Pascal warmly recommends horseflesh, which he says is very good and relatively cheap.

"The prejudice against horseflesh has had to give way before now to poverty, scarcity, and hunger," says the doctor. "The first horse butcher's shop in Paris opened in 1892 and there are now 600 in France, of whom 550 are in Paris and its vicinity."

There are two special slaughter houses in the Department of the Seine, and 60,000 horses, 1,110 donkeys, and 463 mules were killed there in 1907. One-third of the horseflesh in Paris, is, however, made into sausages, which suggests that there is still a very strong prejudice against horseflesh as such.

Animals Are Old. There is only one real objection to the use of horseflesh, thinks Dr. Pascal. The animals that are slaughtered are old and worn out instead of being well fed with a view to the meat market. The public health department in Paris buys every day about 1,700 pounds of horse meat to be chopped up and eaten raw by delicate patients at the hospitals. Horse meat is said to be not indigestible, and the flesh, even of aged animals, is tender.

"Vieux boeuf, mauvaise viande, vieux cheval, bonne viande" was a saying often repeated by a famous French authority on food values. So rarely is tuberculosis found in horse meat that out of 13,000 animals slaughtered in 1906 only four were rejected on that account, while in the following year, out of 57,000, only seven were pronounced unfit for food for the same reason.

Cooks almost invariably do the marketing in Paris, and observers have sometimes amused themselves with watching the number of those who supply themselves at shops that only sell horse, mule, and donkey meat, buying well trimmed joints for less than they would pay at the regular butchers, but no doubt charging their employers as much as beef would have cost, the difference in the taste never being detected.

Donkey Meat Good. Choice pieces of horse meat fetch from about 10 cents a pound wholesale and may be sold in the retail trade for as much as 15 cents a pound. Donkey meat and mule meat have their own special patrons, and the votaries of horseflesh firmly believe that if horses were treated like oxen and well fed horse meat would soon be generally preferred to beef.

SYMPATHY OF CHILDREN.

Germany Conducting an Interesting Series of Experiments.

Berlin, Oct. 15.—An interesting experiment has been made in Germany in order to measure the sympathy of children. Parents and others must often be struck by the exhibition of compassion or want of compassion shown by young people toward human beings, animals, and lifeless objects.

Observations were undertaken by parents and teachers of the ways and utterances of over 600 children between the ages of one and twelve years. The existence of the feeling of compassion was observable in numerous cases in Germany in order of age or little older. Between the ages of one and three sympathy was hardly discernible at all, but from three to five years its exhibition was marked and constant.

In half the cases the sympathy was displayed for human beings, in 200 cases for animals, and in the remainder for lifeless objects. Among the last named the trials and tribulations of the ordinary doll moved the youthful mind to commiseration most often and most deeply. In the case of humans the mother came in for the greatest portion of sympathy, then the father, and the brothers and sisters last of all. Teacher observers were almost unanimous in remarking a striking decrease of sympathetic feeling in or after the twelfth year.

AERIAL POLICE APPEAR.

Experiment During Aviation Week at Bordeaux a Success.

Paris, Oct. 15.—The first aerial police party has made its appearance. During the Bordeaux aviation week an airship was chartered by the police, and shortly before President Fallieres was due to arrive the chiefs of the special detective service went up with Aviator Vandenberg to satisfy themselves that all the police posts were duly occupied.

The experiment was a complete success. For four years the police have been in a few minutes far more detailed information than could have been secured by ordinary methods.

HOME FROM GREENLAND.

Danish Party Under Capt. Borg Reaches Copenhagen.

London, Oct. 15.—The latest expedition to return from Greenland's icy coasts is the Danish party under Capt. Borg. It has reached Copenhagen after four years absence in the polar seas. The expedition's task was to explore and to chart the waters on the southwest coast of Greenland from Julianahab to Godthaab. In order to facilitate navigation on the west coast of the island Capt. Borg's vessel marked a number of dangerous channels and reefs with buoys. An important result of the expedition's work along the icebound inlets of the Greenland coast was to prove the existence of good harbors. To the southwest an excellent anchorage was found near the copper mines which are believed to promise great wealth for future generations.

The chief cartographical fruit of the quest of the Eskimoes was the mapping of several navigable skerries. Capt. Borg reports that last summer an unusual quantity of enormous icebergs interfered with the passage of the ship along the coast. At times during the four years the commissariat of the expedition ran very low of Greenland food. The Eskimoes' seal and walrus occasionally formed the sole fare.

FAVORS USE OF ALCOHOL.

Scientist Urges Fluid for Disinfecting Purposes.

Berlin, Oct. 15.—Washing your hands with soap and water is one thing and scientific disinfection is another. From experiments in the medical department of the Prussian war ministry it appears that even prolonged scrubbing with a brush does not remove the microbes, as the soap softens the skin and makes the bacteria more adherent.

Alcohol, on the other hand, by hardening the skin, causes the bacteria to become rapidly detached. In the German Medical Weekly Prof. Schomburg, a surgeon on the general staff of the German army, says that washing the hands with strong alcohol is the most effective way of removing all infection and rendering any bacteria innocuous.

Prof. Schomburg states that 30 cubic centimeters of alcohol applied with a wad of cotton wool is sufficient to disinfect the hands to the extent of 99 per cent or more of all bacteria present. Ordinary methylated spirits is effective.

To secure proper disinfection one must not wash with soap and water before applying the spirits, because the residual moisture, even after drying, dilutes the alcohol, and the softening of the skin by water causes it to contract too strongly when the alcohol is applied, and by reflecting it rough and scaly encourages the transference of bacteria from the surgeon's hands to the wound. Surgeons, of course, under ordinary circumstances generally put on gloves for operations, but on the battlefield gloves could hardly be kept in a proper aseptic condition.

CHORUS GIRLS SWELL LIST OF PEERESSES

Chosen for Personal Charms Rather Than Ability.

London, Oct. 15.—The enrollment of theater favorites in the ranks of the peeresses continues. The newcomers are not usually stars or even actresses of fame. Many come from the chorus, the ballet, or from that select group of pretty, shapely young women known as show girls, who are chosen for their personal charms rather than for their histrionic ability.

The latest peer to choose his bride from this source is Viscount Torrington. He is twenty-four, and has for an ancestor the distinguished but unfortunate Admiral John Byng, executed at Portsmouth for an error of judgment in 1757. Lord Torrington succeeded to the title when he was three years old. He was a page of honor to Queen Victoria and King Edward, and until last year held a commission in the Rifle Brigade. Since he left the army he has turned his attention to racing, and has been rewarded by many minor successes.

The lady is Miss Eleanor Soutar, whose last appearance on the stage was under the management of George Edwards, at the Gaiety Theater. Miss Soutar combines histrionics with racing, and has a string of horses in training at Epsom.

The wedding ceremony was performed at the Church of the British Embassy in Paris, in the presence of Lady Torrington, the bridegroom's mother, and Lord Sloan, the once famous jockey. Lord Torrington's bohemian tastes are sufficiently well known, and his friends were not surprised when, at the conclusion of the ceremony, the newly wedded pair left for the St. Owen races, after which they dined at Maxims, and wound up the evening by a visit to the Bal Boule.

AMERICANS IN SWITZERLAND.

Thousands of Visitors from This Country During the Summer.

The season in Switzerland, which has just closed, was a record-breaking one in the number of American tourists. From May 1 to August 31 there were 51,629 Germans at Lucerne, while the United States was represented by 21,154, Great Britain by 26,150, and France by 12,751, and including all nationalities, no fewer than 153,424 visitors registered at this one Swiss resort alone.

This invasion of Switzerland by Americans has led to a number of changes, and many of the hotel keepers regularly come to America after the season for the purpose of studying the American requirements. Latest one of the most prominent hotel men, speaking of an annex of 150 rooms that had been added to his already large hotel, mentioned that some 30 of these rooms were "with bath," which he remarked were "for the Americans." Ice water can now be obtained at any of the large hotels and no longer figures in the bill as an "extra," while every hotel catering to the Americans has its bar where cocktails of every description can be obtained.

The American tourist is regarded as a valuable client by the Swiss hotel keeper, not so much because he spends freely, but because he is a good mixer. His habit of continually asking questions of all whom he meets is really a good thing for the hotel because it enables him to rapidly form acquaintances, and anything that gets the visitors together and inspires sociability among them is really helping the hotel-keeper to break down the constraint and reserve often observable where many strangers are gathered together.

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LONDON SEES CHANGE

Things Becoming More Democratic in English Clubs.

REASON NOT FAR TO SEEK

Drink Question Plays an Important Part—Many Browns and Greens in Older Organizations—Costs to Keep Up Establishments Heavier Than Ever Before—Later to Both Sexes.

London, Oct. 15.—There is a great change coming over the spirit of clubland in London. More especially is this the case in those clubs whose names spell exclusiveness. Things are becoming more and more democratic.

The reason is not far to seek. Lord Tommody, for instance, is interested nowadays in things in the city. He sits on several boards as the nominee of Mr. Brown or Mr. Green, and cannot very well refuse to see Mr. Brown or Mr. Green "through" on the club committee, on which several of his kinsmen have seats. Hence there are many Browns and Greens in the oldest clubs, and it is no longer a distinction to belong to many of the older clubs.

Spartan Simplicity. The drink question has played an important part in the disintegration of these clubs; the rage for Spartan simplicity has played havoc with them and the gradual disappearance of the three bottle man has hit them hard. Clubs can no longer pay their way and defray establishment charges, as they used to do, entirely out of the sales of wines and spirits.

Not only have men the constant fear of the doctor before them; they are also ashamed of appearing extravagant, and the member who orders a bottle of champagne when dining alone will instruct the waiter to bring it in a tankard and pretend it is beer.

Then again the traveler wandering up